कठोर दण्ड की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(6) पारेषण तथा वितरण हानियों में कमी करने के लिए एक प्रोत्साहन सकीम लागू करना।

(7) विद्युत केन्द्रों में कार्यरत इंजीनियरों और प्रचालन एवं अनुरक्षण कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षित करना ।

Closing of un-economic mines of Coal India Limited

1953. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CIL is considering to close down 33 mines which are being declared un-economic if so, what has been their production during the last three years; and

(b) what are the criteria fixed for declaring a mine un-economic and what will be the fate of employees and officers; if a final decision is taken to close these mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) Chari Committee on ECL had observed that 22 mines, contributing very little production, were responsible for heavy losses and some of them deserved to be closed. After examination, Government decided that out of 22 mines, 12 mines could be closed and persons employed in them could be utilised fruitfully by redeploying them in other mines or making them to retire through an attractive package of voluntary retirement. At annexure-I is given the list of mines mentioned in the report of Shri Chari. [*See* Appendix CXLIX, Annexure No. 109].

Banerjee Committee on BCCL recommended that heavy losing mines, with low production or awaiting reconstruction / investment, should be considered for temporary closure and men diverted to productive and enabling works. The Government decided that closure and redeployment can be considered on merit of each case

(b) Mines having very low productivity and incurring heavy losses are considered as uneconomic mines. So far five mines each have been closed in ECL and BCCL. In both the cases, persons rendered surplus due to closer of mines have been redeployed in other mines and jobs.

Financial Outlay for Coal

1954. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission have approved an outlay of Rs. 1800 crore for the next financial year for the different Projects of coal;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and to what extent coal production is to be increased; and

(c) whether CIL has any system to monitor the progress, financial outlay and the enhanced production of the company; If so, what are the details of monitoring and progress made for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) and (b) For 1989-90, the Planning Commission have approved an outlay of Rs. 1800 crores for Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries; of this, Rs. 1040 crores would be provided by the Government as budgetary support. Production of Coal by CIL for the year 1989-90 is targetted at 183.50 million tonnes against the target and expected production of 170.08 million tonnes during the current year (1988-89).

(c) Detailed monitoring is done by CIL on monthly basis, covering various aspects like production, productivity, machine utilisation, despatches, financial

performance etc. Over the last three years significant improvements have been achieved as shown below:

Year	Raw Coal Production (million tonnes)	Productivity -OMS- (Tonnes)	Net Profit (+) / loss (−) (Rs. in crores)
1985-86	134.11	0.91	(−) 404.18
1986-87	144.74	0 98	(−) 331.75
1987-88	159 05	1.08	(−) 224.64
1988-89 (provisional)	170.08	1.11	*

* Accounts for 1988-89 will be finalised after the financial year is over.

Export of LML-Vespa Scooters to Japan

1955. Dr. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent press advertisements of Lohia Machines Ltd. manufacturing LML-Vespa Scooters to the effect that the said scooters are being exported to Japan; and

(b) if so, what is their quantity and F.O.B. value for 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALRAO): (a) and (b) Yest, Sir, M/s LML Ltd., have reported that they are exporting their LML Vespa scooters to Japan and have exported 154 scooters for a total F.O.B. value of US $96,250/- uptil 17th Feb., 1989.

Growth of industries

1956. SHRI P. N. SUKUL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the percentage growth of industries in the country during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) what was the target set for 1988 for industrial growth and whether it was achieved;

(c) if it was not achieved, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) what is growth rate for industries expected by the end of the current plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) According to the index of industrial production compiled by CSO, the rates of growth of industrial production were 8.7% in 1985-86, 9.1% in 1986-87 and 7.4% in 1987-88. It was 9.4% during April - November 1988

The Seventh Five Year Plan envisages an average rate of growth of over 8 per cent in the industrial sector.

The decline in industrial growth in 1987-88 was due to the unprecedented and severe drought conditions faced by the country. The Government had initiated a number of measures to remove the constraints on industrial growth and provided a more liberal package of industrial policies. The liberalisation process has continued. Various measures taken to boost industrial growth in the industrial sector include de-licensing of industries, broad banding, re-endorsement of capacity with reference to minimum economic Scales of operation, revision of Appendix I industries, review of industries reserved for small scale sector, adoption of simplified procedure for recognition of capacity arising out of modernisation replacement of plant and machinery etc. Government have also provided incentives and subsidies , provision of concessional finance and infrastructural development.